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BULLETIN NO. 16

EXPERIMENT STATION, 1909

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Some Ornamental Plants



Of
**Macon
County
Alabama**

The Spanish Bayonet

By GEORGE W. CARVER, M. S. Agr.

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1909

Experiment Station

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama



Some Ornamental Plants of Macon County, Alabama

BY

GEORGE W. CARVER, M. S. Agr.

The Tuskegee Experiment Station

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Some Ornamental Plants of Macon County, Ala.

G. W. CARVER, M. S. Agr., Dir.

There is probably no section of our country that furnishes more really beautiful and useful ornamental plants than this section of Alabama; indeed the landscape gardener and florist, alike can find flowers of rare beauty and fragrance, foliage unsurpassed in richness, and fruits, berries and other forms of seed capsules possessing a richness of color and gracefulness of form, which well nigh approaches the ideal in beauty and grace.

And the plants yield readily to the fastidious tastes of the master of form and design, also from the simplest to the most elaborate color schemes as fancy dictates.

It is a source of regret that we do not recognize and appreciate what Nature has so lavishly provided for us.

Every park and dooryard should contain just as many of these lovely native trees, vines, shrubs, etc., as fancy and good taste suggest.

For convenience we have divided them into three great groups, with a short description of each variety mentioned, setting forth in as brief and as clear a manner as possible a few of the chief merits of the plant in question, also the localities where they are most likely to be found, where the locality is not mentioned the plant is pretty evenly distributed throughout the county.

GROUP I—TREES AND SHRUBS

Especially valuable where bold and stately effects are desired, either in mass or as single specimens. For further convenience we will divide this group into two smaller ones:

(a) Evergreens, or those plants that hold their leaves and remain green all winter.

(b) Deciduous, or those plants which drop their leaves during winter.

EVERGREENS

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (Southern Magnolia)

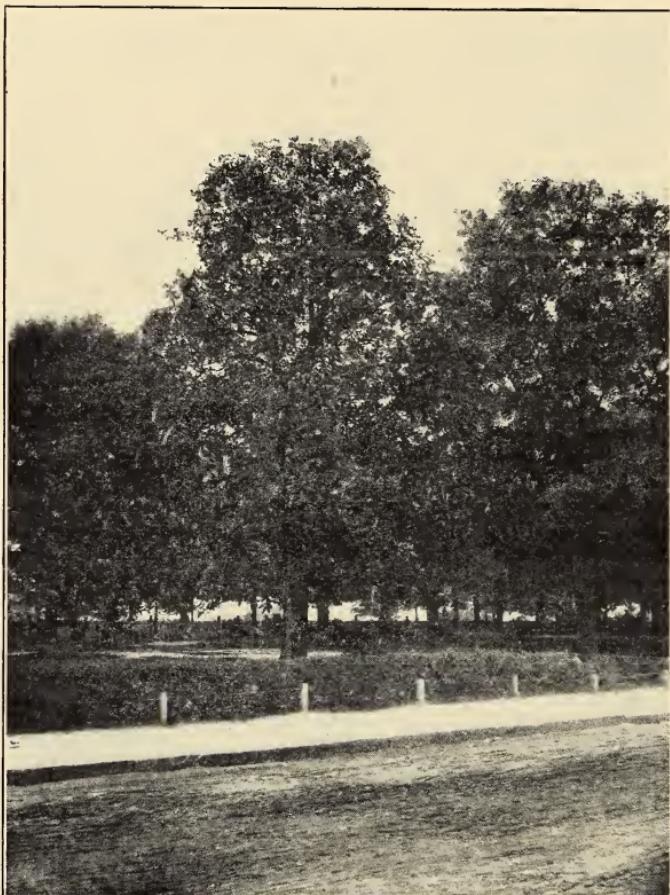
To my mind, this tree is the king of the evergreens, by far the most beautiful of all. It is large and stately in growth, exquisite in foliage, flower and fruit, and always refreshing to the eye. Its preference is low, rich bottoms, but it thrives well in almost any kind of soil.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA (Sweet or White Bay)

A beautiful tree or large shrub with creamy-white, fragrant flowers somewhat resembling miniature pond lilies. The leaves

are a bright pleasing shade of green on the upper surface and white beneath. They are long, slender and graceful. The leaves and stems as well as the flowers have a delightfully pleasing, spicy fragrance.

It thrives best in low, moist bottom soils. In fact, I have seen fine specimens growing right in shallow streams of water. And have known a clump of bay trees, when in bloom, to perfume the air for a quarter of a mile around. Both Magnolias may be found in low, rich woodland places.



A Group of Magnolias

HOLLY

As a fitting companion for the magnolia there is probably no other tree that possesses more real good points than the holly.

These splendid trees and shrubs thrive best in low, moist, rich soil, and in partial shade, as the brilliant green of the foliage cannot be obtained in any other way; therefore it is best to plant in colonies or groups. It is important that the pistillate and stainmate (male and female) forms be closely associated with each other. All the hollies may be found in low, rich woodland places.

ILEX OPACA (American Holly)

This is the queen of the group and the subject of song and story as it richly deserves.

It has charming foliage and great clusters of red berries the size of black-eyed peas.

It is the most sought evergreen for Christmas and New-Year festivities.

ILEX VOMITORIA (Bird Holly)

A small, much-branched tree or large shrub with inconspicuous greenish-white flowers, followed by immense clusters of red berries. This shrub is pleasing in form and exquisite in fruit.

ILEX GLABRA (Gall Berry)

A small shrub from 3 to 4 feet high, with small beautiful, green leaves, and white flowers, followed by a profusion of shining jet black berries, very desirable.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mountain Laurel or Calico Bush)

A very attractive shrub, with broad, glossy, green leaves, and great masses of pink or rose colored flowers. A light porous soil composed of two-thirds leaf mould is best suited to its growth. This is a very choice shrub and should be planted largely where beautiful effects are desired. Plentiful along the banks of Euphorbia Creek, Red Creek and a number of small streams.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)

A tree so handsome and so common that it needs no description more than to affirm that it is one of the most beautiful, useful and ornamental of all the evergreens.

For hedges, massing, trimming into fantastic shapes and as single specimens it stands without a peer among our native trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

(Those that shed their leaves during the winter)

AESCULUS PAVIA (Red Buckeye)

A most beautiful shrub or small tree, attaining a height of 5 to 10 feet; flowers a bright reddish-purple. The flowers are often followed by clusters of curious and attractive fruit. It is among the most beautiful of our native shrubs. Its height depends largely upon the fertility of the soil; if the soil is poor the bushes will be low, but very small plants flower profusely. Found chiefly in the northeast, west and southern parts of the county, mostly in low woodlands.

ALNUS SERRULATA (Alder)

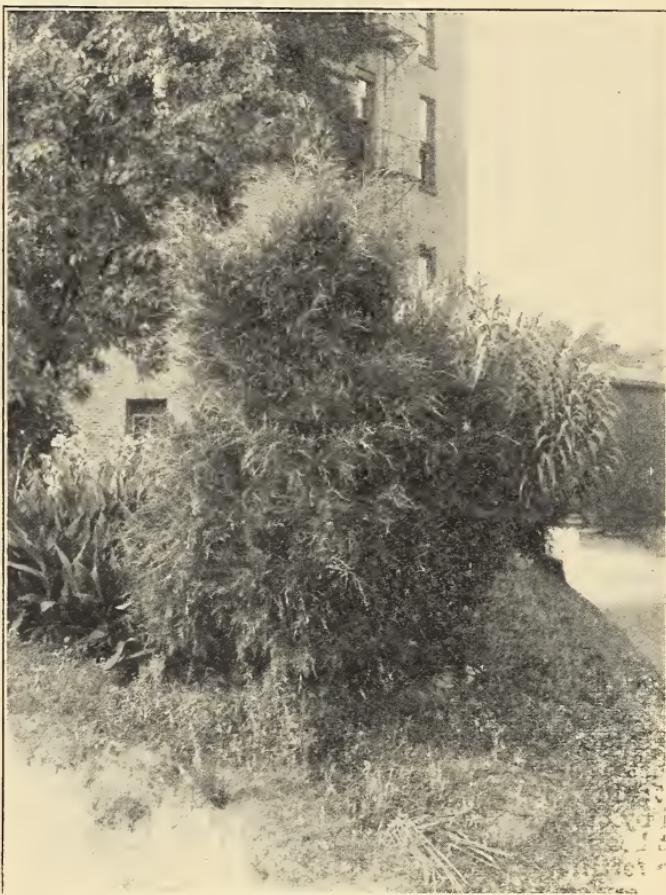
A very desirable shrub for planting along the edge of ponds, brooks or streams, in fact, any place where the soil is inclined to be marshy. Common along streams.

ARALIA SPINOSA (Hercules Club)

A most desirable shrub or small tree; the trunk and branches of which are covered with spines, leaves dark green above and paler beneath. This plant has a peculiar grace of its own. It is excellent for massing or as single specimens. It prefers a moist soil.

ARALIA RACEMOSA (Indian Root)

This shrub is much smaller than the above and possesses^s a beauty particularly its own. Its slender graceful stems set with formidable thorns, its crown of great spreading ternately compound leaves, with its marvelous display of flowers followed by the mass of reddish-brown or dark purple berries, make it practically indispensable where beautiful and attractive effects are wanted.



The Red Cedar

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA (False Indigo)

A graceful branching shrub from 5 to 10 feet in height, with bright green locust-like leaves and clustered racemes of exquisite violet-purple flowers. It is a most beautiful shrub for massing.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA (Honeysuckle)

The beauty of this shrub is difficult to describe, it must be seen in flower to be fully appreciated. The flowers which are borne in great fragrant clusters vary from deep sea shell pink to pure white. It ranges from 3 to 5 feet in height. It seems to thrive

best in moist, partially shaded woods. But few plants have so many desirable qualities. After the flowers are gone the leaves burst forth with a lively and pleasing shade of green. Common along moist hillsides and shady places, throughout the county.

AZALEA VISCOSA (Honeysuckle)

A much dwarfed, late flowering variety of the above, with pure white flowers.

CALICARPA AMERICANA (French Mulberry)

The Biltmore Nursery Company rightfully says of it: "The grace and exquisite beauty of the fruiting sprays of this superb plant are almost without parallel, in the ranks of garden shrubs." It attains a height of from 3 to 4 feet; its leaves are dark green and downy; the fruit is violet purple, borne in whorls around the slender graceful branches.

It has a grace and beauty distinctly its own and wherever it can be grown no lawn is complete without it. It thrives best in a moist loamy soil.

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS (Button Bush)

A beautiful shrub, with glossy green leaves, and attractive white flowers. It thrives best in rich marshy soil, and is especially adapted for water-side planting. Abundant in low, wet places.

CEANOOTHUS AMERICANA (New Jersey Tea)

An attractive shrub, inclined to grow in clumps. Attains a height of 1 1-2 to 2 feet; bears great bunches of delicate, white foam-like flowers. It adjusts itself to almost any kind of soil, if well drained.

It produces a splendid effect when planted in rockeries or shrub gardens. It also makes a fine border for heavier and coarser growing shrubs.

CORNUS FLORIDA (Dogwood)

This is the shrub or small tree made famous in song and story. Its large flower like involucres are most showy and pleasing; the leaves are lively green, the flowers are followed by small clusters of bright-red attractive berries. Where striking, picturesque and beautiful effects are desired, this shrub is indispensable. It prefers a rich loamy soil, but will do well in any soil where cotton or corn will grow.

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA (Dogwood)

A desirable shrub with numerous clusters of creamy white flowers followed by large bunches of blue globular fruit.

CORNUS ASPERIFOLIA (Dogwood)

A shrub much like the above except the twigs are reddish-brown, the clusters of flowers larger; the fruit is white and attractive. It thrives best in low, marshy soil. Both varieties are fine for planting along the water's edge.

CRATEGUS SPATHULLATA (Hawthorne)

A shrub or small tree of great beauty; in fact, it must be seen in flower and fruit to be fully appreciated. It is ideal in growth, with beautiful glossy foliage, with long, slender, graceful branches, often crowned with small white flowers to a length of two and even three feet.

The flowers are followed with bright scarlet berries, making a shrub unsurpassed in attractiveness.

It prefers rich, marshy land, hence may be found along the banks of streams.

CRATEGUS COCCINIA (Hawthorne)

Bears a slight resemblance to the above, but different in habit of growth, adaptability to upland and lowland (thriving in any ordinary well-drained soil).

It is beautiful in flower and fruit.

CRATEGUS FLAVA (Yellow Haw)

A shrub or small tree, with beautiful leaves; the flowers which are few in number, are rather large and showy; they are followed by a greenish-yellow or red fruit.

CRATEGUS CRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn)

This thorn, while similar to the Yellow Haw, is more compact in growth and makes an excellent hedge plant.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS (Strawberry Bush)

A slender low-growing shrub, bearing great clusters of purple flowers, followed by attractive seed capsules, which burst, and expose the bright scarlet fruit. It is at its best when planted in moist, shady places, or along the banks of streams. It likes a deep, rich soil. Common along the banks of streams.

When in fruit this shrub is universally admired.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (Witch Hazel)

A shrub from 10 to 15 feet high, with obliquely heart-shaped leaves, with wavy borders, somewhat favoring the leaves of the red elm. The leaves color most exquisitely in the fall, from the soft pretty greens to yellow, bright orange and purple. The flowers (which are borne in autumn) are bright yellow and of an odd curious shape.

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (Wild Hydrangea)

A shrub from 4 to 6 feet tall, most beautiful in foliage and flower. Indeed I have seen plants quite as pretty as the much prized cultivated type, it is really superior in foliage. It likes rich soil, partially shady locations, and is at its best along the banks of streams. A lover of the beautiful will never overlook this handsome shrub. It is equally fine for massing or single specimens.

HYDRANGEA RADIATA (Wild Hydrangea)

A desirable shrub, from 2 to 3 feet tall, spreading in habit, the rather large heads of flowers are curiously bordered with the sterile rays giving it a unique place among shrubs. Common along the banks of streams.

ILEX VERTICILLATA (Virginia Winter Berry, Black Alder)

A shrub from 6 to 10 feet tall, the limbs literally covered with brilliant scarlet berries. It likes rich, moist soil and partial shade; fine for planting along the edges of ponds or streams.

LEUCOTHOE RACEMOSA (Swamp Leucothoe)

A shrub ranging in this section from 4 to 6 feet high, with glossy green leaves, and pretty little bell-shaped flowers, borne in racemes. It likes moist, shady situations, an attractive, desirable shrub.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA (Stagger Bush)

An attractive shrub, growing from 2 to 4 feet tall, bearing in spring a profusion of pretty, pale pink or white flowers. It thrives best in moist, loamy soil and partial shade.

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM (Sorrel Tree)

A large shrub or small tree, bearing in great profusion panicles of pure white flowers. It likes a moist, rich soil. It is one of our most beautiful ornamental shrubs.

VACCINIUM VIRGATUM (Black Huckleberry)

A slender graceful shrub from 3 to 12 feet high, bearing in great profusion pretty cylindrical white or pink flowers on mostly naked branches.

The flowers are followed by attractive black berries, which are highly prized as a fruit. It thrives best in a rich, moist soil and partial shade.

VACCINIUM ARBOREUM (Lily-of-the-Valley Tree)

Of all our native shrubs, there are but few, if any, that approach, much less rival, the beauty of this shrub, or small tree. It reaches a height of from 8 to 15 feet—although flowering when quite small, if grown on poor soils.

The plant is graceful and pretty without any pruning, having bright glossy, green leaves and flowers shaped like the lily-of-the-valley, and borne in great profusion; indeed when worn as cut flowers they are often mistaken for lilies-of-the-valley.

The shrub has a cool restful appearance, and adjusts itself to almost any location. The flowers are followed by small glossy black berries, pleasing to the taste. It is especially fine for massing, as single specimens, or in heavy borders.

RHUS GLABRA (Scarlet Sumac)

A shrub from 2 to 20 feet high, with splendid foliage, coloring in the most gorgeous manner in autumn, through all the shades from golden-yellow to the most brilliant scarlet. The large heads of sweet scented flowers are followed by bright red berries which are very attractive.

A most desirable shrub and one which thrives in any good well-drained soil and it is not wholly averse to marshes.

RHUS COPALLINA (Upland Sumac)

Much the same as the above, except the leaves, stems and the entire plant is darker in color. The drupe of seed are compressed and covered with short, fine acid hairs. The leaves color in a most exquisite manner.

SALIX NIGRA (Black Willow)

A small tree, with dark flakey bark and soft pretty green foliage, and attractive catkins of flowers which appear just before the leaves. It likes a moist, rich soil, especially valuable for bordering ponds, streams and marsh planting.

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS (American Elder)

A hardy, vigorous growing shrub of great beauty. The leaves are compound consisting of from five to eleven bright green leaflets, the fragrant creamy-white flowers are borne in large flat topped chymes, often measuring from twelve to sixteen inches across.

The fruit is black, very showy. Ripens in August and September, makes delicious marmalades, jellies, jams, pies, etc.

This plant is inclined to grow in large bunches or clumps, but may be trimmed to a single stalk, which is attractive, graceful and pretty.

HELESIA TETRAPTERA (Snow Drop Tree)

A large shrub or small tree with dark green leaves, and pretty white bell-shaped flowers, borne in great profusion, the flowers are large and remind one of snow drops (hence the name). The seed capsule is oblong-ellipsoid and curiously four-winged.

It thrives best along the banks of streams and where the land is marshy. Abundant on the banks of the stream near Chehaw.

XANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA (Yellow Root)

A low growing shrub from 1 to 2 feet tall, with pretty bright green compound leaves. It is used extensively for under planting, and gives the border a fern-like appearance, which for beauty and attractiveness is hardly equalled by any other plant. The roots are highly prized for their medicinal virtues.

VINES

AMPELOPSIS ARBOREA (Pepper Vine)

A vigorous growing climber with handsome bluish-green foliage.

The rather inconspicuous flowers are followed by attractive dark-purple berries. This vine is especially desirable for running over mounds, covering rockeries, etc.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)

Every lover of the beautiful in plants is acquainted with this handsome vine. It is a rapid grower and a high climber, firmly clinging to stone or wood with its disc-like tendrils.

The leaves are compound, containing five leaflets; of all the trees, shrubs and vines there are none with more gorgeous autumn tints than this vine.

It must not be confused with the poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) which has only three leaflets.

ARISTOLOCHIA MACROPHYLLA (Dutchman's Pipe)

A most beautiful vine, with broad attractive foliage, and curious pipe-like flowers. It makes a rapid growth and is fine for covering porches, verandas, etc. A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to its growth. Found in rich bottoms west of Chehaw.

BERCHEMIA VOLUBILIS (Supple Jack)

A rapid growing vine of a shrubby nature. The foliage is small and of a pleasing green. The vines are pale green in color and supple like rattan. The small greenish-white flowers are followed by great clusters of black berries.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA (Cross Vine)

There are few vines more showy, beautiful and attractive than this graceful climber. The flowers are large and borne in clusters. In color they are reddish-yellow without and bright-yellow within. It thrives best in a deep rich soil. It also makes an excellent pot plant.

TECOMIA RADICANS (Trumpet Creeper)

A very desirable woody vine climbing to a height of from 20 to 40 feet or trailing, if meeting no support. It has very pleasing pinnate foliage, and beautiful large trumpet-shaped flowers, of a rich light crimson. The flowers are followed by large bean-like pods, which are curious and attractive. If kept well cut back the vine becomes shrubby and stands up without a support. There is probably no vine more satisfactory for covering old stumps, rock-eries, mounds, and turning undesirable places into bowers of beauty.



Woodbine or Virginia Creeper

CLEMATIS VIORNA (Leather Flower)

A weak, slender climber, favoring rich soil, and it is at its best when running over bushes. It bears peculiar leathery-like flowers, followed by great balls of fluffy down (in the fall), which is its chief attraction.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS (Yellow Jessamine)

A tall growing vine with bright lustrous green leaves, and golden yellow, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers, which are borne in great profusion, and there are but few vines that make a more beautiful effect. It is especially desirable planted so that the yucca or some thick growing pine form a background; the dark-green brings out the flowers and foliage of the vine in a most pleasing manner. No dooryard, however small, should be without this pretty vine. It thrives best in a deep, rich, moist soil.

LONICERA FLAVA (Yellow Honeysuckle)

To most people this is the queen of climbers. I do not recall a single bad point it possesses. In this locality it is evergreen. Covers itself several times during the early spring and summer with beautiful white, fragrant flowers, which change to yellow.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS (Coral Honeysuckle)

A splendid climber, ascending to a height of from 10 to 15 feet, when planted in rich soil.

The leaves are oval, clasping the stem, the flowers are a charming shade of coral-red, contrasting beautifully with the bluish-green leaves.



The Honeysuckle

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA (May Pop)

A vigorous grower and splendid climber when planted in rich soil. The flowers are a pleasing shade of purple and white and like all of the passion flowers most curiously shaped.

The flowers are followed by an edible berry about the size of a hen's egg.

PASSIFLORA LUTEA (Passion Vine)

Much the same as the above, but the vine is smaller, flowers small and inconspicuous. It is, however, quite attractive when full of the dark-purple fruits, which follow the yellow flowers. It requires a rich, moist soil.

SMILAX GLAUCA (Slick Leaved Green Brier)

A slender high climbing vine if planted in rich, moist soil. It is often evergreen in this locality. Just before shedding, the leaves often color deeply with purple and crimson.

The berries are an attractive shade of bluish-black. A very desirable vine.

SMILAX LAURIFOLIA (Laurel Leaved Green Brier)

This is the much prized Southern Smilax, which is the very embodiment of grace and beauty in every particular.

It is a high climber and rapid grower, berries jet black. It thrives best in a deep, rich muck soil, especially where it is inclined to be swampy. It is fine for planting along the edges of ponds and streams.

SMILAX WATTERI (Red Berried Green Brier)

Somewhat similar to the above except it drops its leaves in winter, and covers itself with great clusters of bright-scarlet berries. It thrives best in swampy land, and is at its best when climbing over small growing shrubs. All of the smilax may be found in rich woods and along streams.

VITIS LABRUSCA (Fox Grape)

A strong, vigorous, high-climbing vine, bearing bunches of large berries, reddish-brown or dark-purple in color, one of the best varieties for food and the covering or screening of undesirable places.

VITIS AESTIVALIS (Summer Grape)

A vine with all of the good qualities of the above, with most beautiful foliage; berries small and numerous, very attractive.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA (Muscadine, Bullace)

This is without doubt the queen of climbers, belonging to the grape family. It is a rapid grower, high climber, and bears small bunches of large attractive, reddish-purple berries, very desirable as a food. The leaves are a pleasing shade of bright-green.

The above grapes all require a deep, rich, moist soil.

WISTARIA FRUTESCENS (American Wisteria)

A beautiful vine producing an airy, light shade. It resembles somewhat the Chinese wistaria, but of a much more slender growth. It thrives best in rich bottom land. It is fine for planting along the banks of streams or ponds. Abundant along Euphorbia and other streams.

WILLUGHBEA SCANDENS (Climbing Boneset)

A vine of rare beauty, a vigorous grower and high climber, with pleasing foliage and a profusion of small white flowers, borne in bunches. The seeds are tipped with a silky down, rendering it beautiful long after the flowers have faded. It thrives best in deep, rich, moist loam. Common along streams and low places.

VINCETOXICUM GONOCARPOS (Angle Pod)

A high climbing, slender growing vine with pretty heart-shaped leaves and large pods filled with a silky down. It likes a deep, rich, soil and partial shade. Abundant in shady woods near the town of Tuskegee.

BRUNNICHIA CIRRHOSA (Climbing Smartweed)

A vine of rare beauty, climbing to a height of twenty feet, flowers small greenish-white and borne in large panicles, the flowers are followed by curiously winged seed capsules, making it very ornamental.

It thrives best in a deep, rich, moist soil; where a unique and tropical effect is desired this vine is indispensable. Abundant along Euphorbia and other streams.

COCULUS CAROLINUS (Moon Seed)

A splendid climber, with exquisite foliage, and small inconspicuous flowers, followed by berries of a bright-red color, borne in racemes, very choice and ornamental.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA (Virgins Bower)

A very attractive slender growing vine literally covering itself with white star-shaped flowers, in August and September. Abundant in the bottoms south of the town of Tuskegee.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES**ARUNDINARIA MACROSPERMA** (Fishing Pole Cane)

An exceedingly ornamental grass from two to twenty feet in height. The leaves are of a pleasing shade of green and are inclined to be slightly tufted. It thrives best in partial shade and deep, rich, moist soil. It is especially desirable for edging ponds, lakes and where bog effects are desired. It will grow in ordinary garden soil, but is much dwarfed.

ERIANTHUS ALOPECUROIDES (Beard Grass)

A tall stout growing grass with long silken plumes of great beauty when expanded. They are a close rival in beauty to the pampus plume, if cut when in flower and allowed to expand in the shade. For marshes, the edges of streams, ponds or lakes it is very desirable. It prefers a deep, rich, moist soil.

ANDROPOGON ARGYRAEUS (Silvery Beard Grass)

An exceedingly pretty grass with numerous little plumes expanding silky white. The plant attains a height of from one to two feet and thrives in any good garden soil.

ANDROPOGON GLOMERATUS (Bushy Beard Grass)

A grass very striking in effect bearing short, thick tuft-like heads, quite plumose when ripe and producing an individual and striking effect. It grows from one and a half to three feet tall. It thrives best in a deep, rich, moist soil.

UNIOLA LATIFOLIA (Spike Grass)

A very pretty grass, attaining a height of two to three feet. It is a rapid grower and exceedingly attractive in flower and fruit. As a dried grass it is one of the best. It thrives best in low, wet, partially shaded places.

SEDGES

These are low growing, grass-like plants, so numerous and varied that a description here would be tiresome.

They are quite at home in moist soil and produce beautiful effects, when massed or in borders they are quite common and one can select those he prefers.

FERNS

There is probably no class of plants so universally admired as the ferns. They are graceful, enchanting and fairy-like in their effects. No flower garden, conservatory or window garden is complete without a few of them. The following are the most desirable found in this locality, and are common in low, damp, shady places throughout the county.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA (Cinnamon Fern)

A stately fern with very large creeping root-stalks. In rich, moist soil and partial shade the fronds (leaves) are from three to four feet high, of a bright glossy green; stately, ornamental and impressive.

ONOCLEA STRUTHIOPTERIS (Ostrich Fern)

An interesting and pretty fern attaining a height of from one to one and a half feet. A strong grower; attractive and indispensable in a collection.

DRYOPTERIS THELYPTERIS (Marsh Shield Fern)

A splendid fern, feathery or lace-like in appearance; grows to a height of one to two feet, forming pretty clumps or masses, very attractive and desirable.

WOODWARDIA AREOLATA (Net Veined Chain Fern)

A very desirable fern with fronds (leaves) slightly resembling the cut-leaved oak, of a bright green, rarely attaining a height of two feet. It possesses a charm peculiar to itself, and should be in every collection.

PTERIS AQUELINA (Bracken)

A large, strong grower, adjusting itself to either full sun or partial shade, splendid for naturalizing among shrubs or woodland.

OSMUNDA REGALIS (Royal Fern)

This fern is well worthy of its classic name. It is a strong grower, forming clumps of pretty soft green leaves. It attains to a height of from two to five feet and from every point of view is stately and grand and never fails to attract attention where well grown.

POND, MARSH AND BOG PLANTS

NYMPHAE ODORATA (Sweet Scented Water Lily)

A plant so universally admired, needs no elaborate description. The exquisite, waxy-white, fragrant flowers, on long, soft, flexible, rubber-like stems linger as sweet memories of childhood's happy days, to every person fortunate enough to have lived near a pond or sluggish stream where these treasures grew.

NUPHAR ADVENTA (Spatter Dock)

A beautiful plant with leaves resembling the Water Lily, a vigorous grower; flowers small and yellow, produces a pleasing effect when planted in ponds or sluggish streams. It grows well in two or three feet of water.

TYPHA LATIFOLIA (Broad Leaved Cattail)

A plant unexcelled for bordering sluggish streams, ponds and for planting in marshes, a rapid grower, stately and attractive especially when bearing the curious long brown and yellow tails.

ALISMA PLANTAGO (Water Plantain)

An attractive plant with broad plantain-like leaves. Excellent for growing in sluggish streams, bogs and along the edges of ponds.

SAGITTARIA VARIABILLIS (Arrow Heads)

A very attractive plant with broad arrow head-like leaves and pretty white flowers. Fine for growing in shallow water and marshy places.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS AND HERBS**HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS (Rose Mallow)**

A most beautiful plant attaining a height of from four to six feet; the flowers are large, from six to eight inches across, of light rose with a dark-purple center, they bear a close resemblance to single hollyhocks.

They thrive best in marshes or along the banks of ponds (where they grow naturally). They are also effectively grown in masses or in combination with shrubs or other herbaceous plants.

ASCLEPIUS TUBEROSA (Butterfly Weed)

A remarkably showy and pretty plant, with narrow dark-green leaves and large heads of dark salmon-colored flowers, often followed by large pods of silky down; thrives in any good garden soil.

LILIUUM SUPERBUM (Turks Cap Lily)

The queen of our native lilies; the plant attains a height of 2 to 3 feet, bearing from several to many bright orange-red flowers, conspicuously dotted with dark-purple. It is hard to conceive of a plant more beautiful and attractive than a well grown specimen of the above. It likes a deep rich soil. Unfortunately the plant is very scarce in this locality. No flower garden is complete without a clump or two of this superb plant.

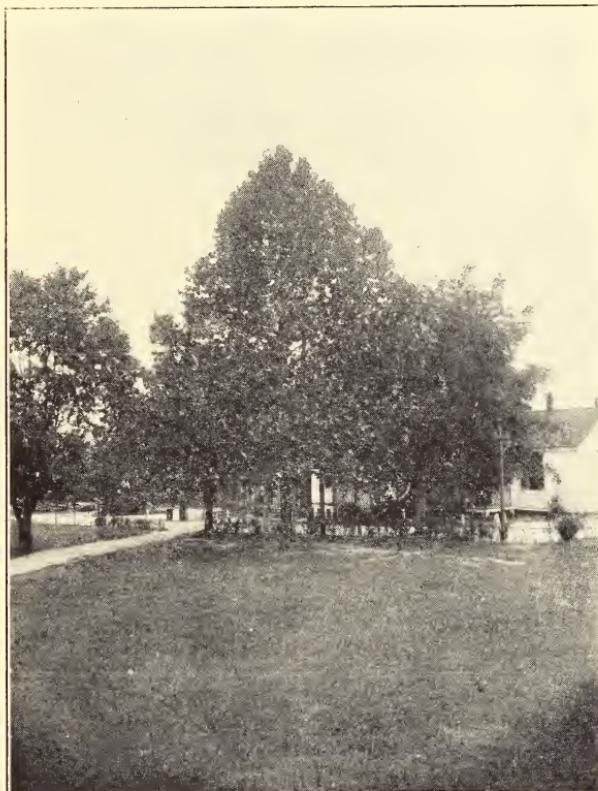
APIOS TUBEROSA (Ground Nut)

An especially pretty vine with large bunches of chocolate-brown and purple fragrant flowers. It thrives best in low moist woodland, and on the edge of thickets. Exceedingly graceful and attractive.

MISCELLANEOUS TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES OF
SPECIAL MERIT

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS (Sycamore)

A tall spreading tree of great beauty, with smooth silvery-white bark, often mottled in a most fantastic way, with large, light-green tropical foliage. It makes a splendid street tree and is ideal for growing as single specimens. It thrives best in a deep, rich, moist soil.



Sycamore

BETULA NIGRA (Black Birch)

A splendid tree for planting in wet, marshy land, near ponds and on the banks of streams. The bark consists of several somewhat multi-colored layers. It easily splits into rolls, sheets and shreds, giving the tree a distinctly unique and beautiful appearance.

FAGUS FERRUGINEA (Beech)

A graceful tree with smooth light-gray bark and bright green foliage. In damp, rich soil it grows to an immense size and yields bushels of sweet edible nuts. It is especially valuable for planting along the banks of streams and ponds. Abundant on Euphorbia Creek and in the south and west portions of the county.

POPULUS MONILIFERA (Cottonwood)

A rapid growing tree, with semi-tropical foliage, of great beauty. It thrives best in rich, moist soil, but adjusts itself quite satisfactorily to the uplands.

MELIA AZEDERACH (China Berry)

While this tree is not native, it is so well distributed throughout the country, coming up along the roadsides, waste places, etc., that I have included it in this bulletin. It is a rapid growing tree, possessing exquisite foliage and producing striking effects not found in any other tree. In the early spring the great clusters of sweet scented lilac flowers are very attractive. These are followed in the fall by waxy white berries, giving the tree a unique and odd appearance. The leaves color in the fall a most exquisite golden-yellow. It thrives in any good garden soil.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS (Cotton Tree)

This tree is included here for the same reasons, mainly as the above. The leaves are indeed large and tropical in their effect, the flowers slightly resemble those of the Catalpa, purple outside with mottled and penciled throat. The great clusters are from one and one half feet to two feet in size, most delightfully fragrant, lasting a long time on the tree.

The flowers are followed by large balls closely resembling cotton bolls. The flower buds form in the fall for the next spring.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum)

A noble tree of large size resembling the soft maple somewhat in leaf. It adjusts itself readily to almost any ordinary soil, and is pretty for massing or exquisite when grown as a single specimen. This is one of the very best of our deciduous trees.

OAKS

The oaks are so numerous and varied that I think it unnecessary to give more than two or three of a group, which are sufficient to enable anyone interested to select such trees from the different groups as best suit their fancy.

QUERCUS BICOLOR (Swamp White Oak)

A much larger growing tree than the preceding one, but with many of its characteristics; the leaves are large and attractive; it thrives best in rich bottoms (its natural habitat).

QUERCUS STELLATA (Post Oak)

A small tree, bearing a slight resemblance to the white oak, it makes a spreading top with more or less zigzag branches, giving it a most unique and distinct appearance. It thrives in any good garden soil.

QUERCUS RUBRA (Red Oak)

A beautiful oak of large size and handsome foliage, deeply cut, and of a bright glossy green. It adjusts itself to almost any kind of soil, making a large stately tree in rich, moist soil; to a mere

shrub on gravelly pine barrens. After frost the leaves color in the most exquisite shades of dark-red.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak)

A tree not quite so tall as the above, but closely resembling it. It is finer in foliage, more compact in growth, more durable, and especially desirable for streets, parks, avenues and large gardens.

QUERCUS LAURIFOLIA (Laurel Oak)

A tree resembling somewhat the water oak in its habit of growth, but its beautiful aurel-like leaves place it among the most desirable of the oaks, whenever stately effects are desired. A tree of great value to the landscape gardener.



Sweet Gum

QUERCUS AQUATICA (Water Oak)

Undoubtedly the queen of oaks from every point of view. A well grown specimen must be seen to be appreciated. There are a number of desirable variations of this tree which must be hybrids and crosses between other varieties.

QUERCUS NIGRA (Black Jack)

A medium sized tree with broad attractive foliage. It thrives on dry gravelly soil, where most trees fail. It is especially valuable for interspersing among pines and other evergreens.

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS (Honey Locust)

This tree is considered by many to be the most beautiful of the locust family, the leaves are deeply lobed pale-green, harmonizing beautifully with the light-gray bark. It is equally pretty as a single



Honey Locust

specimen or in masses. This beautiful tree deserves more general planting. The foliage is a pleasing shade of green 'soft, wavy and almost fern-like in appearance. The immense number of large bean-like pods some of them bear are very attractive. Many have their trunks and larger limbs covered with the most formidable looking spines, giving it a very odd appearance. This tree is practically indispensable where the most exquisite effects are desired. It thrives in any good garden soil.

ULMUS AMERICANA (White Elm)

A graceful shade tree with spreading top, large, deep green leaves, one of the very best trees for avenues, parks, streets, or as single specimens. It thrives in any good garden soil.

ULMUS ALATA (Winged Elm)

A tree of great beauty, it has small pale-green leaves. The long graceful branches are winged with an attractive corky-like growth. It makes a medium-sized tree of peculiar beauty and attractiveness. It should be trimmed as little as possible, as the knife is almost fatal to its native excellence.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA (White Ash)

A very desirable tree for general planting. It has beautiful foliage, and attractive winged fruits. It adapts itself best to low, rich, bottom soils, where it grows naturally.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA (Persimmon)

A small tree with dark-green foliage and small bell-shaped flowers, which are borne in great profusion; the fruit is large, attractive and edible. It thrives best in groups, but occasionally makes a fine single specimen. It adapts itself to any good garden soil.

NYSSA SYLVATICA (Sour Gum Tupelo)

A large tree with bright, glossy green leaves, and numerous small inconspicuous flowers, which in most cases are followed by a profusion of dark purple berries which give the tree a unique and distinct ornamental value. It is rather symmetrical in growth. The leaves color in the most vivid shades of scarlet and crimson, when touched by frost. It thrives best in rich, moist soil.

ACER RUBRUM (Scarlet Maple)

A medium-sized tree of great beauty. As a rule it flowers and fruits before the leaves appear, the tips of the young branches, flowers, and inflated fruit are for the most part a rich crimson-red, making the tree unique and attractive.

It thrives best in low marshy land, and along the edges of brooks, ponds and streams.

YUCCA ALOIFOLIA (Spanish Bayonet)

A beautiful evergreen shrub attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has dark-green, aloe-like leaves and great spikes of the most beautiful pale-green and cream-colored flowers. A plant of rare beauty and decidedly tropical in effect. It thrives in almost any location and any good garden soil. In a wild state it is only found in a few places in the south, west and middle portions of the country.

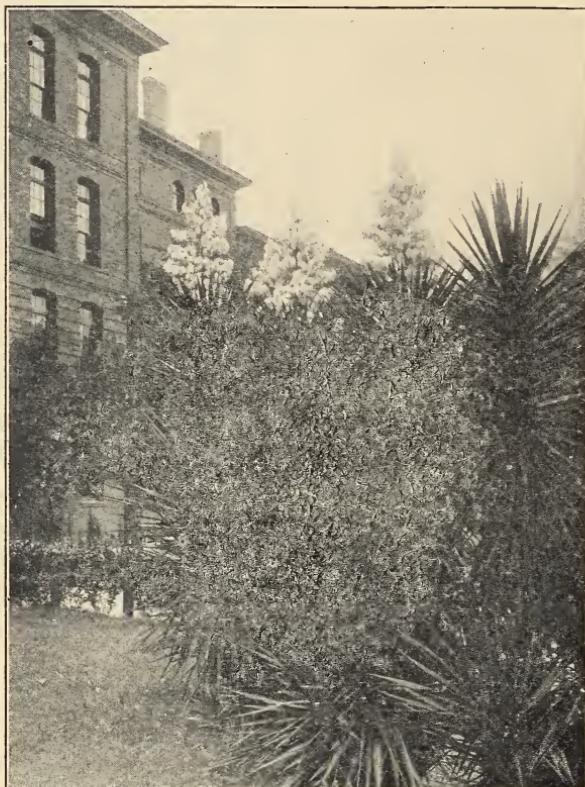
YUCCA GLORIOSA (Tall Bear Grass)

This plant is all and even more than its name implies, without doubt the most beautiful of all our native yuccas. The trunk is from 4 to 7 feet high, with long flowing, graceful leaves. The great spikes of flowers are wonderfully pretty and attractive, rising as they do from the very top of the plants, to a height of 3 feet and bearing hundreds of pretty bell-shaped flowers of a pleasing shade of white, pale-green and cream, occasionally tipped with reddish-brown. No garden is complete without this charming plant. Very rare and scarce.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Bear Grass)

Almost desirable plant for massing and making borders for the taller growing sorts.

The flowers are very similar to the two preceding species, but borne on slender stalks which rise from the ground to a height of 5 or 6 feet. It should be more generally planted. It thrives well in any good garden soil, as do all yuccas, but responds well to liberal manuring.



Spanish Bayonet

SASSAFRAS OFFICINALE (Sassafras)

A very desirable shrub or small tree bearing pretty clusters of pale-green flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

The leaves color in a most gorgeous manner in the fall. The leaves, bark and roots are agreeably spicy.